





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1888.

**Judge Breece**, former Senator from Illinois, contradicts the report that he has resigned his candidacy or declined to run in opposition to Douglas. On the contrary he denounces the course of the latter as disorganizing, etc. Judge Breece sustains the Administration. Before Mr. Douglas's Freeport avowals on the doctrine of Squatterism, we should have desired his success, believing him correct in principle, even though somewhat factious and disorganizing in policy with reference to Kansas. Now, we look anxiously for such a movement on the part of the true Democrats of Illinois as will vindicate their position, even if it fails of achieving any higher measure of success.

There is a something connected with this matter of Judge Douglas that goes further to vindicate the soundness and independence of the Democratic press of the South than any mere words of professions. At first, when the canvass commenced in Illinois, the Democratic press of the South, and most of the leading Democratic politicians in the same section, were anxious for Mr. Douglas's success, especially in opposition to his competitor, Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas had done efficient service for Democracy—Mr. Lincoln was, and had been, an avowed abolitionist. Mr. Douglas was believed to be right in principle, although his policy had been calculated to promote divisions. The question upon which the rupture had occurred was believed to have passed from the active arena, and ceased to be a living issue. Under these circumstances, no subservience to the real or supposed wishes of the Executive influenced the expressions or positions of the Southern Democracy towards Mr. Douglas. The denunciations of the quasi-official paper, the Union, passed unheeded, if indeed, they were not resented as impertinent.

Mr. Douglas himself, however, chooses to avow sentiments and opinions directly opposed to those for which the Democracy of the South contend. Directly opposed to the position of the Administration; directly opposed to the principles of the true Democratic party of the country; directly at issue with the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. The altered attitude of the South shows that while influence it is swayed, whether by principle or by patronage. What supposed personal antagonism with parties in power could not effect in months, a distinct avowal of a settled error in principle does immediately.

It is true that the Senatorial contest in Illinois is a matter which, strictly speaking, concerns only the people of that State; but circumstances have given to this matter a character which does primarily belong to it—Mr. Douglas's moves are made with reference to a national stage, although confined at present to the restricted theatre of a State contest. He is not without partisans at the South, among those who look to his elevation as the best means of securing their own. We might indicate some of these even in our own State, but we leave it to time to show. There is not wanting "Douglas Democrats" in Virginia. There are Douglas organs in New Orleans and in Washington City—personal organs of Douglas—organs whose devotion will be shaken by no change of front on the part of their chief. The really sound and independent Democratic presses of the South look at this matter with reference to its bearing upon the fortunes of the Democratic party, not of Mr. Douglas or Mr. Buchanan. In this light they can no longer feel any interest in Mr. Douglas's success or defeat in Illinois. His movements are now simply Douglas movements, and without any interest to us as Democrats.

It is rumored that Charles Dickens is coming over to this country to try and make money by reading his own compositions, like Mickey Free who sang his own songs. He has been doing so in England for some time past, and perhaps the thing has lost its novelty, and no longer draws houses, or perhaps again, the recent separation between him and his wife has killed the English public towards him; at any rate he finds it necessary to shift the scene for a while, and come to America.

Mr. Dickens visited America once before, and was the occasion of a display of donkeyism almost equal to that made over the Atlantic Cable. The class of snobs, toad-eaters, small sonnetters, parvenues and poetasters, made themselves conspicuous as usual. Mr. Dickens went home and represented meanness, toadyism, insolence, uncleanness, as the general characteristics of American society. Let any man read Martin Chuzzlewit, and ask himself if he thinks there can be a civilized people or country on earth as mean and miserable as Mr. Dickens represents the United States to be. How Mr. D. can think of a gain trusting his blessed cockney bones and his blessed cockney body and gizzard over this side of the water, is more than we can understand. There are some men to whom the exhibition of kindness, or courtesy, appears to be a mortal offense—who always make it a point to return evil for good. It is painful to find that the possessors of the gift of fine words are too often gifted in no other way. It is but a few weeks since Walter Savage Landor was mulcted in large damages for a brutal and malicious system of libel and defamation against a respectable lady, and one with whose family he had been on terms of the most familiar friendship. Yet Landor is over eighty three years old—a genius and a poet of high rank. Mr. Dickens affects great malice and geniality in his writings, yet snarls at and maligns those whose greatest fault was mistaking him for a gentleman—separates from his wife when both had passed middle life, and parades his private grudge before the public. The people of Ireland made a somewhat similar mistake about a man named Thackeray. He visited that country, and they took him for a gentleman, not for a spy upon their social life or the privacy of their homes—Mr. "Charles Yellowplush" like a funkey as he was, went to Grub Street and made a book caricaturing every Irish, and has since hated every living thing that haunts from that unfortunate island.

As like as not the New Yorkers will idolize Dickens again. It is fashionable to be English and un-American now since the cable fuss.

**The Atlantic Telegraph Company.** We propose as a motto for the seal of the above company the well-known quotation, "Dum vivimus, vivamus," which, we admit, is a slight variation from the original, and may be freely translated, "We're dumb now, and are likely to stay so."

From all appearances this motto would not be so inappropriate. Something is evidently wrong, and never was right. "Things isn't working," and there have been no messages through since the big fuss in New York, and the messages sent then were mainly guessed at. No results have yet been obtained at all satisfactory, or which if known beforehand would have justified the laying of the Cable.

The people are getting uneasy and want a new excitement. Perhaps the breaking of the cable would be a sort of relief to the dullness of the times. The complete failure of the affair would be a fitting finale to the miserable twaddle that exalted C. W. Field above Columbus, Washington, Franklin and John Smith, and made the cable of more importance than the discovery of America, the settlement of the first colony, the Independence of America, or the discovery of the true character of electrical phenomena.

**County Court.**—Court on Tuesday forenoon was mainly engaged in the transaction of County business, receiving the report of the Finance Committee, and clerking the renewal of the official bonds of the Sheriff, Clerk, etc.

**Quite a Change of Weather.** We have a delightful North East wind this morning, and, as an inevitable consequence, we, the present writer, feel crabbed enough to bite a ten-penny nail in two, or perform any other little feat, characteristic of a pleasant eccentricity of temperament. Luckily, we have no ten-penny nails at hand.

Perhaps there may be something amusing or interesting in the local news of the town or country, or in the events of the world at large, as brought to us through the mails. At a loss to know what to put in the paper, somebody told us to put in our friends. Now, it may be that, with the wind in another direction, we have some friends; but at present, with the wind from the N. East, we don't think we have a friend in the world, and don't expect ever to have any.

Up in the Court House they are convicting people of little peccadilloes of one kind and another—jolly little assaults and batteries—occasional commercial intercourse with colored persons in the spiritual lines, etc., etc. Thank providence, we are not on any jury, for we would go for hangman in all cases, and no benefit of clergy.

Last night it tried hard to get up an equinoctial gale, but did not quite succeed. They say it is "brewing"—hope it will put hops enough in it. If it would only postpone its efforts for a short time it would be a decided advantage to the rice planters.

Upon the whole, we think there is every prospect for an abundant crop of agues and fevers of all sorts, except the remittant—remittants never come in these times.

We cannot exactly say whether these are the "melancholy days, the saddest of the year," referred to by Mr. William C. Bryant, poet, editor and Free Soiler, but if the days are not melancholy, the people are, and have a perfect right to be. If we hear of any person having stabbed himself with a door-post, we will set it down as justifiable homicide. If anybody kills you, we will not say a word about it after it is all over.—*Daily Journal, 14th inst.*

**THE GALE.**—It seems to us that the admirers of a good, stout, double-jointed equinoctial gale, have no reason to complain. We had it last night in thunder, lightning, rain, wind, etc. The blow did not last many hours, to be sure; but it paid attention to its business while it did keep at it. Indeed, we hardly recollect to have listened to or felt much higher wind than we had last night. To-day everything looks as bright as a new pin, and the sun shines out apparently unconscious of the booby that has been kicked up in his absence.

We have not yet heard of any damage done by the blow, although we suppose that some must have been done. The rice, we fear, has been somewhat injured.—The great storm of last year blew down all the infirm trees about town, and consequently few if any have gone this time.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

**Things in General.** It is stated in all the northern papers, on the authority of Washington City correspondents, that Hon. Warren Winslow declines the Sardinian mission. This is undoubtedly correct, but not official.

The Jefferson, Missouri, *Examiner* says that several Mormon trains have passed camp Scott on their way to the States. They are principally composed of women of English and Scotch birth. They are tired of Mormonism, and unanimous in their denunciations of Brigham Young. If the women all go, Mormonism will become unpopular.

It is stated that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, will not return to the United States till October, on account of unfinished business and the prevalence of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, has declined the mission to Spain.

Gov. Denver has resigned the Governorship of the Territory of Kansas.

**NEW HAVEN, CT.**—A spirited election was held in New Haven on the 13th inst. for Assessors and members of the Board of Relief. The Democrats succeeded by 80 majority.

The election in Maine for State officers and members of Congress took place on the 14th inst. A very large vote is reported to have been polled. In the towns heard from, Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, gains 2,350 votes. The Republican majority in the State last year was 13,000. It is hardly possible for the Democrats to carry the Governor at this time.—They have gained several members of the Legislature, and probably one member of Congress. In most of the districts the vote for members of Congress run about even with the vote for Governor. In the third district, Johnson, the Democratic candidate is probably elected, vice Abbott, Republican. In the sixth district Hon. Stephen C. Foster, (Republican) is re-elected, and in the fifth district Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., is also re-elected by a large majority. Mr. Sumners, Republican, is elected to Congress in the first Congressional district.

**PERSONAL.**—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our Senator elect, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, after his return from Europe. He sailed from Boston on the 28th of July. His trip seems to have agreed with him, as he appears to be in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits. He visited England on business connected with the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co., of which he is President. We are pleased to learn that he has been able to arrange satisfactorily the matters which he had in charge.

We also see in town Major Gilmore, and Wm. McL. McKoy, Esq., the former the Senator, and the latter one of the Representatives from Cumberland and Harnett; also, several other friends from Fayetteville.

*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

**Inspectors of Timber and Lumber.** At an election held on Tuesday to fill the vacancy in the Inspectors of Timber and Lumber, occasioned by the death of T. F. Robeson, Esq., the County Court increased the number by the addition of two, and elected the following gentlemen: J. W. Monroe, H. W. Groves and E. Turlington.

**PEARL FEVER IN KANSAS.**—Pearl muscels abound in Walnut and Whitewater rivers in Hunter county, Kansas, and the people are much excited, thinking that they are all about to realize fortunes. Accounts given by travellers from the Atlantic cities, say that upon an average the pearls are worth about five dollars a peck.—*Very like Kansas.*

**The Rice Crop.**

The harvest for the above grain commenced on some fields in this vicinity about ten days since, and we are informed by one of the largest planters, (T. D. Meares, Esq.) that the crop on the Cape Fear is larger than for some years past. The grain is fully matured and promises to be of excellent quality, unless a storm comes to injure that which is cut. The birds are very plenty and doing considerable damage.

**YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.**—The published reports of the number of deaths in Charleston, for the week ending 11th inst., is as follows: From yellow fever, 103; other diseases, 25. This shows that the deaths from the fever are on the increase.

**The Africans from the Echo** are reported as dying off at the rate of four to six a day. How long would it take for them all to die off? Wouldn't some smaller vessel than the Niagara do to carry the balance over to Africa?

The Raleigh Standard follows the Fayetteville Observer into the error about Mr. Reid's having represented New Hanover in the Legislature. We have already corrected this in the Journal.

The Moore's Creek Monument has arrived per Sch. Wm. L. Springs, from Phil., and arrangements are being made for sending it to the Battle Ground.

**Capt. Townsend**, the alleged commander of the Slaver "Echo," or "Putnam," has been taken to Boston, and was brought before Commissioner Loring on Thursday last, for preliminary examination. The facts of his capture having been stated in evidence by Lt. Maffit, of the Brig Dolphin, Capt. T. was remanded to jail until the 21st inst., when a further examination will be had.

The Boston Journal has the following paragraph in explanation why Capt. T. was not sent to Charleston for trial:

Our community will be taken somewhat by surprise on learning that the Captain of the slave brig Putnam, or Echo, who it was reported had been sent to Charleston, is actually confined in jail in this city, and his examination has been commenced before the United States Commissioners' Court. It is stated in the New York Tribune that Lieutenant Maffit's intention to transfer the Captain of the slave Echo to Charleston, for which purpose he was at the trouble of putting into New York, was defeated by the refusal of the commander of the Sabine to receive the prisoner, on the ground that he had no warrant for his detention. Lieutenant Maffit was thus obliged to take the slave Captain on to this city.

We are inclined to think there is a mistake in the statement that the Commander of the Sabine refused to take the slave Captain. He would have no option in the matter if ordered by Government. The following are the facts, as we learn them from a private source: Lieutenant Maffit, after taking the Captain on board and putting a crew on board his prize, started for Key West, where he found orders directing him to proceed to Boston. He sent for the United States District Attorney, to give his prisoner into his custody, but that officer was absent from the place. He then desired the United States Marshal to take charge of him. He hesitated at first, and after consultation declined. Lieutenant Maffit then proceeded on his way to Boston with his prisoner. He put into the Quarantine ground at New York, thinking there might be further orders for him there. He found them, directing him to go to Boston, and he kept on his course, arriving before this port on Thursday.

**Tribute of Respect.**

JACKSON, Tennessee, Sept. 6, 1888. At a meeting of the members of the bar and officers of the Court at Jackson, called for the purpose of expressing their regret for the loss of DAVID REID, Esq., who departed this life, on the 27th August, 1888, the Hon. MILTON BROWN was called to the chair, and JOHN M. MORRILL and JOHN J. BROOKS appointed Secretaries.

Wm. H. Stephens, Esq., then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz: Having heard of the death of David Reid, Esq., a member of this bar, and believing that it is due to his memory that we should bear public testimony to his worth and to the high estimation in which he was held; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Reid, the Profession has lost an able, enlightened, and most upright member; and the community, a highly valued and public spirit citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to the immediate family of the deceased, and to his large circle of worthy relatives, our most sincere condolence with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That Samuel McClanahan, Esq., be requested to present these resolutions to the Circuit Court now in session, with a request that the same be spread on its minutes.

Resolved, That the Editors of the "West Tennessee Whig" be requested to publish these proceedings, and that the newspapers at Wilmington and Fayetteville, North Carolina, be requested to copy them; and that the Secretaries furnish a manuscript copy to the family of the deceased.

MILTON BROWN, Ch'n.

JNO. M. MORRILL, Sec'y.

JOHN J. BROOKS, Sec'y.

**Arrival of the Star of the West.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 12th.—The steamship Star of the West has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult. She brings \$1,700,000 in specie.

Financial affairs in California are easy beyond anything heretofore known. The collections are highly satisfactory, and money is going begging at 1 1/4 per cent. on mercantile securities.

Intelligence from Nicaragua states that Col. CANTY had attempted to seize Punta Arenas in the name of Costa Rica. He was opposed by the British Consul at Greytown and the British naval officers, who proposed annexing Punta Arenas to the Mosquito territory.—Col. CANTY left for Aspinwall.

The business portion of Greytown, Dorado county, had been destroyed by fire at a loss of \$100,000.

**The African Agent.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Thos. Rainey, of N. York, has been appointed Special Agent to transfer the captured Africans to the authorities of Liberia.

**From New Grenada and Peru.**—The Affairs at San Juan del Sur.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, P. M.—The following further details may be added to the news by the late arrival: The New Grenadian Congress assembled on the 1st, and elected the liberal candidates for officers—General Castilla was chosen president. In the election passed off more quietly than was anticipated, although riots occurred in which several were killed.

Captain Kelly, of the frigate Saracen, ordered armed launches ashore at San Juan del Sur for the purpose of releasing two Americans who had been falsely imprisoned there, but the natives released them before the launches arrived.

The following is an account of the attempted seizure of Punta Arenas by the Costa Ricans: About the middle of August the Costa Rican government sent a force to Greytown to take possession of Scott's property there, and to claim the right to Punta Arenas, but the commander of the British ship of war Leopard refused to allow Col. CANTY, the Costa Rican representative, to interfere with what was claimed to be the property of the American Co., and Mr. Green, the British consul, contested CANTY's right, or that of Costa Rica, to claim Punta Arenas, insisting that it belonged to the Mosquito territory. The whole affair called forth quite a correspondence, the result of which was that the commander of the Leopard and Mr. Green both sustained their position for the present and the Costa Ricans had withdrawn their pretensions to the claims advanced.

**The Fever at New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—The yellow fever in the city is increasing. The deaths during the twenty-four hours to noon yesterday numbered eighty-five, being equal to the worst day of the season. In the hospital, however, there is a decrease, the total deaths in the twenty-four hours to six this evening being but twelve—a decrease of eight from Friday.

**New York Statement of Cotton Crop.**

AGUSTA, Sept. 14.—The New York statement of the Cotton Crop is 3,114,000 bales. Exported 2,550,500. Home consumption 595,500.

**The F. & W. Railroad.**

This work is progressing grandly but surely. On Thursday afternoon last, myself in company with upwards of 200 other passengers, took a pleasure trip on the cars from the Depot up town, down to the River, and then to the terminus which is about 8 miles from the River, and returned to town. Mr. Saunders and others deserve credit for the handsome manner in which they have thus far constructed the Road. It was the most pleasant ride we have ever had on a Railroad, and we have been on a good many North of this. We have heard a general satisfaction expressed respecting it by the whole crowd.

The contractors are busily engaged in carrying on the work, and the iron will soon be laid down to Manchester, being about 4 1/2 miles from the terminus, where it is already laid down.—*Fay, Corbinian, 11th inst.*

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Who Controls It?**—The electrician Dr. Santy has sent another remarkable and mysterious dispatch from Trinity Bay, in regard to the ocean cable. The Philadelphia Press, referring to it, says:

He gives assurance to the Agent of the Associated Press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature in the way of the working of the cable. Beyond this, he says, he declines to make any statement. He is all right, if the agent of the New York Associated Press is to control the electrical movements of the cable; but it is a direct insult to the common sense of the commercial men of the country, if they are expected to countenance and support such a gigantic monopoly. It would be well enough for electrician Dr. Santy, in his next dispatch from Trinity Bay, to inform whether the ocean cable has been laid for the benefit of a few individuals or the whole public.

The same journal observes: A telegraph dispatch from New York informs us that about \$50,000 have been subscribed for procuring testimonials to Cyrus W. Field, Captain of the cable. Messrs. Brown, Woodhouse and others engaged in laying the Atlantic cable. This is all proper if "and others" includes the hardy American and British tars.

**Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Vesta.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The American steamer Vesta, from Havre and Southampton on the 1st inst., arrived here last night with Liverpool advices of the same date. She brings 355 passengers.

The general news of the Vesta's importance. The Queen had returned to England. Nearly \$1,500,000 in gold were on the way from Australia.

Twelve vessels had been wrecked on the English coast, but the crews and passengers, with one exception, were saved.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess-player, had played eight games blindfolded at one time, at the Birmingham Chess Congress, winning all but one.

Messrs. Rudolph, Jung & Co., silk merchants in Paris, have suspended. Their liabilities are very large.

The late Turkish ministry has been ousted and a new one appointed.

Austria. The Austrian government had addressed a circular to its agents respecting the navigation of the Danube. The imperial government had become alarmed at the peremptory refusal of the plenipotentiaries at the Paris conference to submit to the arrangements made by Austria for counteracting the treaty of Paris.

BAVARIA.—A letter from Munich, of the 24th, says: The marriage of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, of Bavaria, with the Princess of the Kingdom of Saxony, Princess Victoria and Tascia, was celebrated to-day at the castle of Posenhofen.

AUSTRALIA.—The Victoria Parliament stood adjourned to the 10th of August, and will meet early in October.

The import trade is dull, but not unhealthy. The exports of the week exceeded the imports by \$385,000. The wool market was unchanged. Tallow in moderate demand. Exchange banks buy at one per cent. discount and sell at par. In October railway debentures will begin to be transmitted, not exceeding \$150,000 per month.

INDIA.—A despatch from Malta, dated August 29th, says: Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th July to relieve Mahan Singh and to capture Fyzabad. The Rajpoot rebels, after plundering Tonk, had fled towards the Chumbul, pursued by Colonel Holmes Roberts.—Bombay import market was active.

The following despatch was received at the East India House:

The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Boodnee on the 19th July, attempted to cross the Bandhoo, but failed. On the 13th they were menacing both Beohore and Bughore. The Neemuch force had prepared to move out on the 1st August for the purpose of co-operation with Holmes' column, which was expected to arrive on the 15th.

The rebels are in considerable force, their number being estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are Tanta Toya, Yedial, and others.

A small force from Ahmedabad, under Major Brines, had been pushed forward to Timaoon, (7) with instructions to march on Kheirwarra, if necessary.

The Government of Bombay had offered to submit to the Portuguese government. The amnesty purporting to have been issued by the governor-general, and published in the Bombay overland papers of the 19th July, has been officially declared to be an entire fabrication.

CHINA.—The Paris *Moniteur* contains the following: TIEN SIN, June 19, 1888.

The wishes of the Emperor have been fulfilled in China. That vast empire is thrown open to Christianity, and nearly the whole of it to the commerce and industry of the West. Our diplomatic agents will be allowed to reside temporarily at Peking. Our missionaries will be admitted everywhere. A Chinese envoy will be sent to Paris. The murderer of the missionary Chappellaine will be punished; it will be announced in the New York Gazette. The laws against Christianity are to be revoked. All the engagements are taken and in part secured (consigned) under the seal of the imperial commissioners. France and England obtain the most ample concessions.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Judge Bowlin, U. S. Minister to Paraguay, arrived here this morning, and for a short time thereafter had an interview with Mr. Cass, at the State Department.

The President is carefully considering the remaining cases of the officers which were reported upon the late naval courts of inquiry. Whatever aid he is receiving from the Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General and the Commissioner of Patents in the laborious examination of the records and documents is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision in each case will be the result of the President's own unbiased judgment.

The Indian Bureau has no official intelligence whatever by the late California mail concerning the actions on the Pacific, an omission on the part of the agents which occasions much disappointment, and for which the Commissioner cannot account. The agents for months past have failed to keep the bureau advised of events in that quarter.

The President has appointed Andrew Jackson Smith, of Texas, consul at Laredo, and James W. Maguire, consul at Melbourne, who is a resident merchant there, vice Mr. Barr, deceased.

Capt. Pleasanton will accompany General Harney to the Pacific.

Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission to Central America is, in part, to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Navy Department is daily advised of the arrival of the frigates Savannah and Saratoga at San Juan del Norte, and the departure of the sloop of war Plymouth, on the 1st instant, for Vera Cruz, to bring home Minister Forsyth.

Captain Rich, of the marines, has been detached from the steamer Niagara, that the charge of violating the New York quarantine laws, in connection with Bay Tompkins, may be investigated by a court of inquiry.

Lieutenant Heywood takes Capt. Rich's place on board of that vessel.

A board, consisting of Chief Engineers Archibald, Wood, Hunt and Martin, to examine the bids for constructing the engines and machinery of the new sloop of war, met at the Navy Department this morning.

**Later from Havana.—Arrival of the Steamer Daniel Webster.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from Havana, with dates to the 8th, and \$100,000 in specie, has arrived.

A Dutch ship had arrived there with 378 coolies, after losing 200 on the passage.

Spain. The Spanish Government has issued a decree, holding firm at 11 rials for Dutch standard, No. 12. Molasses was very quiet at 6 rials for-cayed. The health of Havana was much better.

**COUNTERFEIT PLATE.**—An officer of the Merchants' Bank, of this place, has placed upon our desk a Bank Note of \$500, which he received for the purpose of putting in circulation Counterfeit \$500 notes on that institution. The plate was thrown into the Ohio River, at or near Cincinnati some time last Spring, by a gang of counterfeiters who had been detected and were closely pursued. During the summer, the water getting low, this, with others, was taken from the river, and the one of \$500 was forwarded to the Bank by express. The officers of the Bank say the counterfeit is a very sorry one, so should any impressions from the plate be in circulation it will require but little scrutiny to distinguish them from the genuine ones.

Ohio and Kentucky seem to be more generally blessed with these sounders than any other States in the Union.

**Paraguay.**

The Buenos Ayres Commercial Times of July 10th mentions that the Ship Rio Blanco was in the roadstead having on board sixteen young Paraguayans, on their way to England to learn the useful sciences, ship-building, &c. In relation to the affairs of Paraguay, the Times says:

The finances of the Paraguayan Government are in a most satisfactory state, the national debt is steadily decreasing, and the progress of public improvement. One of the largest foundries in South America is established at Asuncion. Two steamers are on the stocks, and three have already been launched, the Ipora and Salto de Guayra being two of the finest boats on the river. A railway is to be laid down between the capital and the town of Villa Rica, the materials for which are all at hand. Every thing speaks of progress, and if the dispute with the United States shall be peacefully terminated, we have no doubt that the young Republic will soon become one of the most important of the South American nations.

**THE WEIGHT OF A MILLION IN GOLD.**—We are indebted to a gentleman who worthily occupies a prominent position at the United States Mint in this city, for the following reply to the question—"What is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" "The weight of one million of dollars of United States currency in gold is 373,683 troy ounces, or 23,355,125 pounds 15 ounces 12 pennyweights 18 grains, or nearly two tons and 1,000 pounds only to each ton.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

**Violence of French.** The ladies must look at the exquisite engraving in French, called "Common Objects at the Sea Side"—generally found on the rocks at low water." It shows how badly Frenchmen know a certain point of view.

The *Field* and *Punch* have had the 47th was sent to the Crystal Palace to-day for lay popular music, in order that the public might judge of its excellence. No military band can have a fair chance with the people accustomed to a complete orchestra, owing to the want of violins. Why should this want exist? A rifle bullet would not more effectively silence a fiddle than it would a bagpipe, and a cannon shot would respect the former instrument as much as a trumpet. We can understand why the piano should not be included in a military band, unless the band were that of a regiment of horse artillery, and could have one mounted on wheels; but we cannot account for the exclusion of the violin, which, if made of metal, might serve the performer for a shield, whilst the stick, pointed at the end, would answer the purpose of a spear.

**Atlantic Cable.**—It is asked, whether some honors should not be conferred, in celebration of the laying down of the Atlantic cable! Wisconsin Williams says that the fittest memorial of the achievement would be the giving of a peerage to Alderman Wire.

**Clerical Boredom.**—The Abbe Domenech, in his record of priestly experiences in Texas, describes how he drove his errand congregation from his garden into his church by letting a wild bear loose in his garden. Our incumbents too often prefer the opposite course, and drive the congregation from the church into the garden, by letting loose a tame bore into the church.

**The Real Milky Way.**—The projected telegram from Alderney to Cowes.

**A Great Hardship.**—The *Mersey* stuck fast "with Leviathan like obduracy" on the first day that they attempted to launch her. The description of the failure says—

"There is little doubt there is not 'cant' enough for the vessel to slide down the ways."

The neglect is too bad, when the Derby government have such a large stock of it on hand. For instance, a little of the "cant" that was indulged in so bountifully about the Jews unbaptizing the house of commons might have been advantageously applied to this purpose; or why not have invited the Bishop of Oxford to have volunteered his valuable services? A few oily words from Soapy Sam, and the obstacle would have been removed in a minute. In any talking match, we will back his sapientious reverence to win in a cant-er.

**Punchin's Sam, non Edipus.**—The real Sphinx would certainly have dashed out its brains in puzzlement at the following riddle. Mr. Punch was "seized" last week in Paris in consequence of his presenting a magnificent engraving of his imperial majesty as







# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1880.

**TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS** will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out. No name for either the *Daily* or *Journal*, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the papers in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1887.

## Protecting our Citizens Abroad.

A great many Journalists in the United States have a very loose way of talking on this subject. They blame the Government of the United States for supineness and a neglect of duty in failing to act with due vigor in punishing outrages upon the flag or the citizens of the country. How far these charges are true or false, we do not mean now to discuss, or even examine. Our object is to call attention to the injustice of these accusations, as applied exclusively or mainly to the Executive Department—to what is called "the Administration." Presidents cannot do these things without the authority of Congress. Take the case of New Grenada, through a portion of whose territory the Panama Railroad, the great thoroughfare for American passengers, mails and treasure runs. Congress has been asked to place the Army and Navy at the disposal of the President, with the view of obtaining redress for certain outrages involving the lives and property of citizens of the United States, said outrages having been perpetrated by a mob on the isthmus, at or near the City of Panama, the participants in the violence still going unpunished by the authorities of the State of Panama, or by the General Government of New Grenada. No indemnity has been given for the property stolen or destroyed, nor any sufficient guarantee afforded for the future. Congress vested in the President no powers adequate to the occasion, and diplomacy fails with a people who understand no argument not backed by physical force. That such force has not been employed is not the fault of the Executive, which asked to have sufficient authority given to it. So in other cases. Again, if the authority had been given and the necessary troops voted, then would we have heard extensive Trumfolling over the expenses, quoted and gloated over by every opposition paper throughout the country. Partisans in Congress won't give the President even stubble, and partisans out of Congress growl over the want of bricks.

**THE FIRST TRIAL IN DELAWARE.**—We have more than once stated that the opposition to Democracy is simply opposition, that this is its only or chief bond of cohesion. The appeals are made to all sorts of organizations to get together and unite against the Democracy. The Republicans and "Americans" of the State of New York are trying to arrange the terms of a coalition, the basis of which is a combination to defeat the pro-slavery party, [the Democrats.] They were hard at it at Syracuse on the 9th instant.

"The People's Party" seems to be the new name under which the coalition rallies in several of the States, at least those not so completely Black Republicanized as to render any concealment unnecessary. On Tuesday last the "People's Party" made their first trial under their new name in the State of Delaware, at the Municipal election in Wilmington. The Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by a majority of eleven votes. The People's Party elected a majority of the other officers by a small vote. Last year the anti-Democratic majority in the City was some three hundred. The new name does not pay.

We are not, thank Providence, at all subject to the night-mare. Our conscience is clear and we don't admire bird-sappers. But we are haunted, afflicted, bedeviled, annoyed, cursed, riled, exasperated, put out, exasperated, confounded and exulted generally, by innumerable night-dogs, which seem determined that we shall pay the price of liberty, which a distinguished authority has defined to be "sleepless vigilance." Why the confounded brutes should take such "delight" in the thing more than we know. Wags or somebody else says they "delight" in it, and really it appears to be the fact.

In China when they want to put an unfortunate to death in fearful tortures, they place a guard over him whose duty it is to see that he never gets asleep. This guard is relieved at stated intervals until from much wakefulness the criminal's eyelids drop off, he falls to pieces generally, and only a few fragments are left to show where once there was a Chinaman. We think the dogs have got some such notion into their heads. They have entered into a conspiracy against the unfortunate inhabitants of Wilmington. Last night, four successive hours, we heard nineteen different dogs "keeping it up," evidently determined to "not go home to the morning," the incessant Yapp! Yapp! relieved occasionally by a pleasant fight and the Ki yi of the defeated son of a female dog. If we could only rap up the spirits that we wanted, we would immediately have the Kilkenny Cats on hand to inspire the dog-fights on our hill, then would there be tails but no dogs to unfold them.

A gentleman of the Hibernian persuasion once said more truth than poetry, that every other man you meet in Cincinnati was a hog. In fact, it was said at one time, that the hog interest was so strong in that city as to send a pretty hogish representation to the Legislature. In Constantinople and its various suburbs the dogs have the freedom of the city and make night hideous. They are the licensed scavengers, as the buzzards are in Charleston. They are divided into factions and have great pitched battles. We cannot but think that if the Turks of Stamboul could only sleep a little better at night, they would be more wide awake in the day-time, but all their sleeping must be done after their masters, the dogs have retired.

Among the diseases of dogs, bronchitis cannot be included. We never yet found a dog whose voice failed him, and we say it with pride and pleasure, that the vocal powers of our Wilmington dogs are unsurpassed. The dog is said to be a docile animal, and susceptible of training. We move that they be organized to howl by note and in concert. Our bill can get up quite a chorus of its own, from the big bass sonorous bawl or mastiff, *a la* Lablache, up to the Mario tenor of the pointer and the highest tones of Grist. Let us have it, when we must have the noise anyhow.

There is pathos and beauty in the following elegant extract from the *Boston Post*:-

to an dog  
Pledge of a feathered pair's affection,  
Kidnapped in thy downy nest,  
Soon for my breakfast—sad reflection—  
Must thou in this cup be dressed.  
What are the feelings of thy mother?  
Poor bereaved, unhappy hen!  
Though she may lay, perchance, another,  
These she ne'er will see again.  
Yet do not mourn. Although above thee  
Never more shall parent brood,  
Know, dainty darling! that I love thee  
Dearest as thy mother could.

We publish in another column an extract from a recent speech delivered by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, accompanied by an extract from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case. A perusal of these extracts will place the matter in a clear light, leaving no doubt as to the antagonism of Mr. Douglas to the Supreme Court.

**A MEMO TO REMOTELY ASSOCIATED.**—Anybody can, by going down to the Sound and over to the banks get several bottles filled with water from the Atlantic ocean—the great sea in which the cable was laid. The relations of things have changed. The New Yorkers no longer talk of the cable that was laid in the Atlantic, but of the Atlantic in which the cable was laid.

## Know Nothing and Republican Conventions in New York.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, two Conventions assembled at Syracuse, New York, for the purpose of presenting candidates for State officers, to be supported by the Know Nothing and Republican parties of the State jointly, if the Conventions of the two parties could agree, or if they could not, then each to go on its own hook and make its own ticket. The assembling of the Conventions at Syracuse on the same day, was with the avowed object of promoting a fusion.

After a committee of conference from the two bodies had got together and made a compromise platform, which was accepted in toto, and by acclamation in the Know Nothing Convention and tabled in the Republican, both bodies struck out for themselves, and each nominated its own ticket, the Know Nothings having selected Lorenzo Burns for Governor, Nathaniel S. Benton for Lieutenant Governor, James H. Thompson for Canal Commissioner, and Wm. A. Russell for State Prison Inspector. The Republican ticket stands, for Governor—E. D. Morgan of New York, for Lieutenant Governor—Robert Campbell of Steuben, for Canal Commissioner—Hiram Granger of Niagara, for State Prison Inspector—Josiah K. Everett, of Clinton. So the attempt at Fusion failed mainly because the Republicans insisted that as they would have to find nearly all the votes, they ought also to nominate all the candidates and have all the offices, regarding it as glory enough for the Know Nothings to assist in defeating the pro-slavery party—the Democrats. That is not the character of New York patriotism—What care the New York K. N.'s for turning any body out, unless they can get in? And the pow wows fizzled.

**THE RED MEN.**—The members of Wacoumag Tribe Improved Order of Red Men, paraded on Saturday afternoon, the occasion of their turning out being to escort their National Delegate to the cars. Their ranks, if an Indian file can be so denominated, were not very full, but their appearance was quite striking, and their parade attracted much attention from its comparative novelty. Their uniform is an adaptation of the Indian costume, and vindicates their claim to the title of Improved Red Men, for they looked much better than any of the genuine aborigines.

The Society appears to be a benevolent and mutually beneficial organization, and, judging by its constitution, contemplates the accomplishment of none but praiseworthy objects.

The Atlantic Telegraph is not working. They have got no instruments of sufficient power to send messages through it with either accuracy or reasonable despatch. The English electricians have been trying unsuccessfully. Sometime shortly, perhaps, Mr. Hughes, American, will have a trial with his apparatus. If he don't succeed, then all the world and the rest of mankind will be invited. If they don't succeed, then the thing will be pretty much of a failure.

For the lovers of a good, irritating, abusive, no account, useless and unchristian debate between Reverend, the Hall of the National Guards, Race St., Philadelphia, is the place. There Parson Brownlow, the fighting Parson from Tennessee—is to hold forth against a Rev. A. Pryce, from somewhere down East.—On Tuesday evening they went at it hammer and tongs, with the view of making a week of it. They had four or five hundred people to hear them, and the audience was not disappointed.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., Sam, a negro boy of about 15 years of age, belonging to Mrs. Gray of Rocky Mount, struck Columbus, aged 18, belonging to the same lady, with a stick, on the head, killing him almost instantly. It happened in a fight begun in play.

On Friday last, Judge MAGRATH, of the U. S. District Court for South Carolina, delivered his opinion, refusing to grant the motion for the discharge of the slavers of the *Echo*, made by their counsel.

Our County Court commences its session here to-day, James T. MILLER, Esq., Chairman, presiding. We saw a goodly number of our friends from different parts of the county in attendance.

The session this forenoon seems to have been mainly taken up with motions about roads, etc.

The papers say that there are three Comets now visible, and that one of them has a tail two degrees in length—not quite as long, to look at, as our cat's tail. It is proper to add that we have not yet seen the comet, and don't much care if we don't. It doesn't owe us anything, and wouldn't pay us if it did.

The Republicans have carried Vermont by a very large majority. The election was held there on the 7th instant.

**Arrival of the Steamer Asia.**—Later from Europe. HALIFAX, Sept. 8th.—The steamer Asia arrived here this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

The steamer Hamma arrived out on the 27th.—The Persia arrived out on the 28th.

A prospectus had been issued in England for a telegraph line to China and Australia.

Lord Palmerston has visited the Emperor Napoleon. It is rumored that the French government has demanded explanations of England relative to the bombardment of Alexandria.

There is a doubtful report that Naples has accepted the conditions of the Western powers.

It is stated that 20,000,000 francs is the amount of the Chinese indemnity to England and France.

**THE LATEST.**  
LONDON, Saturday.—Later advices from India and China have been received. The news from India is unimportant. The China news is not so late as that via Russia, but the allies were then on the eve of making a treaty with China. Treaties with America and Russia had been concluded. It is said that the Americans have the privilege of making an annual visit to Peking.

The Liberalists captured Tampico on the 25th of August. Gen. Miramon was hotly pursued. Gen. Vidaurri was concentrating ten thousand men at San Luis for a march on the capital.

## From Kansas and Utah.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Leavenworth value of the 7th instant are received.

Orders had been received for two companies of the 1st Cavalry from Col. Sumner. The command under Major Irving was to proceed to Fort Arbuckle.

At the municipal election held at Leavenworth on the 6th, great excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbance occurred.

Lampton B. Denham, free State democrat, was elected by about 200 majority. Lyman Scott, republican and know-nothing, and Adam Fisher, republican, were the opposing candidates.

The Salt Lake mail had arrived, and was 21 days en route.

As soon as the judges arrived the trials for treason would be commenced. No arrests had yet been made. The Indians were very troublesome about the city, and had killed several of the Mormons.

One family were massacred while moving south. Engineers were out locating the four posts, on the western division of the mail route.

**From Arizona and New Mexico.**

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Col. Sayles, agent of the Post Office Department, arrived here to-day from Arizona. He reports the existence of a very lawless state of things in that country, the pistol and bowie-knife being the only law recognized. Indian depredations were very frequent.

Col. Sayles speaks favorably of the mineral resources of the Territory, but decries the station of Sonora, the utmost importance to their successful development.

The El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road expedition will complete their work in November.

The agents of the California Overland Mail Company were met early in August west of the Rio Grande, busily engaged in establishing stations and making arrangements to enter upon the service this month.

A new military post is to be established on the San Pedro, in Arizona, to keep the Indians in check. Fort Buchanan will probably be removed to the Santa Cruz valley.

**Railroad Accidents.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—The accident on the Steubenville and Indiana railroad occurred seventeen miles west of Steubenville. While crossing the bridge the cars and rear engine jumped the track. The bridge gave way, and the cars and engine fell down with the bridge, a distance of ten feet. The first car was completely broken up. About twenty persons were seriously injured, and one fatally.

Boston, Sept. 11.—The afternoon freight train for Fall River ran into the freight train near Braintree, slightly injuring four persons and smashing three freight cars.

**From Trinity Bay.—The Telegraph Cable.**

TRINITY BAY, September 10.—Mr. DeSauty, the electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph station, at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the Atlantic cable for publication beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the Associated Press that there are only temporary difficulties, of an electrical nature, and no reason whatever for any rumor that the cable had parted.

**Aid from Philadelphia Tendered to New Orleans in its Misfortune.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—The Howard Association of this city has received from Messrs. Bayley & Co., of Philadelphia, an offer of five hundred dollars towards the fund for the relief of the sick during the present contagion. They have tendered their thanks to these gentlemen for their kind offer, but the fund not yet being depleted they will reserve the sum until it is needed.

**The Steamer Canada Outward Bound.**

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—The royal mail steamer Canada, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here at 10:30 o'clock last night, and sailed again at one o'clock this morning.

**Yellow Fever at New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—The deaths from yellow fever during yesterday numbered thirty-four.

**Suspension in New York.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A firm extensively engaged in the sugar and coffee trade failed to-day. The liabilities are \$300,000, but the assets will be large.

**Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.**

Two Men Killed—Forty Cars and Two Engines Destroyed—Great Slaughter of Cattle.

At 12:24 o'clock, on the morning of the 7th inst., a terrible accident occurred on the Hudson River, at the Fishkill Station, by which two men were almost instantly killed, and a great number of the best bred cattle were killed and mangled.

It appears that on the previous evening two immense trains freighted with cattle left Albany for this city. At the time above mentioned the first train reached Fishkill, when the engineer discovered that the axle boxes of one of the cars were almost red hot, and that in consequence it would be dangerous to proceed until the boxes could be cooled. Men were forthwith set to work to cool the boxes.

Within a few seconds after the train had stopped, a brakeman was ordered to take the signal of danger, a red light, and run along the track in order to warn the second train, which was coming on at full speed. For greater safety, and to preclude, if possible, the occurrence of an accident, the approaching train, the Conductor of the first train, ordered the engine to stop, and placed three torpedoes on the track (another signal of danger). In a little time the train came thundering on—the brakeman's signal with the red light was answered by the engineer signaling the brakeman to apply the brakes. Soon the torpedoes exploded, and another signal was given to apply all force to the brakes. This was done, but owing to the great length of the train and the speed which it was under at the time, the brakes proved of but little avail, and a frightful collision was the result.

The first train was standing alongside the machineshop. This train had one engine and numbered thirty-five cars. The second train numbered forty-two cars, and was drawn by the locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad. The engines, the moment they struck the rear car of the foremost train, were thrown from the track, and striking a chimney some fifty feet high, connected with the machine shop, completely demolished it. The cars of the second train were dashed forward, and some lay piled one on top of the other as high as the second story of the building. The cars were filled with cattle and hogs were killed, and many others so badly injured that it was an act of humanity to kill them and put an end to their sufferings. Several large bullocks lay on top of the debris, and one ox of mammoth proportions was thrown half way into a second story window of the shop. Such of the swine as escaped unincorporated were scattered about the place, mangled and shrieking themselves from the ruins, were soon afterward rooting along the road or wallowing in the mire.

The mass piled up against the end of the machine shop reached to the second story, and is composed of the remains of the locomotive, pieces of cars which are torn into shreds, mixed with bodies of cattle, sheep and hogs. Several hogs were found under the matter, and some of the cattle were found in the debris. The scene was a most horrible one.

## From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The friendship of Russia, for whatever reason, has been indicated in diverse ways during the last few years, and the "course of empire" constantly tends to bring the two governments into closer relations. Russia is pushing to the eastward, and will not rest satisfied until she acquires the Chinese province of Manchuria, and obtains complete control of the great Amoor river which intersects it, and connects the coast with the distant regions of the interior, draining an area sufficient for an empire. Citizens of the United States, on the other hand, are occupying the Pacific coast, on a line nearly due East, and brought into neighborhood with Russia America. Should, therefore, the Amoor country become opened to extensive trade, such trade would naturally form the depot to which it would be principally directed. General Mouraviev, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, within whose jurisdiction the Amoor river is included, is specially interested in the development of its natural resources, and is favorable to the extension to Americans of every encouragement in entering this new field.

Mr. P. McD. Collins, who spent the larger part of the last two years on the Amoor river and its tributaries, as commercial agent of the United States, visited that country with particular reference to developing its trade, and while enjoying the facilities offered for the prosecution of his objects, obtained much valuable information, which he has in consequence presented to the last Congress. We quote the following:

"That the waters of Lake Baikal can be connected with the Amoor I think there is no doubt, and thus open the very heart of Siberia to our Pacific commerce. This one thing I have specially in view. My idea is that a railroad of a few hundred miles will connect the two systems of waters, and give a continuous line of commerce between the waters of the Pacific and the icy ocean. This, with a few steamers on Lake Baikal, the Jenissei, the Lena, the Obi, the Amoor, and their tributaries, would advance the trade and commerce of those countries a thousand fold in ten years, and realize more to commerce and civilization than the discovery of the Northwest passage to India."

In speaking of the country visited, Mr. Collins describes at length the richness of the interior traffic, the productiveness of the mines of gold, &c. The yield of the precious metals in Siberia is set down at \$15,000,000 per annum. This commerce Mr. Collins predicts, will at some future day deeply concern the people of the United States, and to it must be added that of Manchuria, Mongolia, and Northern China, of which we know comparatively nothing. Cotton fabrics, for example, might be introduced to the amount of several millions annually.

Chetah, at the head of navigation on the Amoor is about 2,667 miles from the ocean. This whole distance is pronounced navigable for steamers, and free of ice six months in the year—the middle of May to the middle of November. Chetah, Mr. Collins says, is "the half-way house between St. Petersburg and San Francisco." Boats can also, by the Chief Southern tributary of the Amoor, penetrate to within a few hundred miles of Peking, and were the latter point connected with the river by railway, it would be within ten days of the sea, or twenty-five to San Francisco by steam. The immense trade commerce, direct and indirect, which would be opened up, might be equally accessible—opening up a country the natural resources and wealth of which have hitherto been quite unknown to American enterprise.

Propositions for railroads are already under consideration by the Russian government; and in view of the prospective importance of the Amoor, post-estations are being arranged which will provide regular communication between St. Petersburg and the mouth of the river at all seasons of the year.

Hakodadi (Japan) is a convenient stopping place on the way to the Amoor, and will, it is anticipated, become a resort for whalers, and an important seaport, when the extent of the China trade shall justify the employment of steamers from San Francisco. The island of Suchuan, directly opposite the Amoor, is a coast of excellent quality in exhaustless quantities, and easy of access. With such facilities, trade is springing up, and four commercial houses have already been established by merchants in San Francisco and Boston. Furthermore, the Russian government has recently issued an ordinance for the formation of the "Society of the Amoor," the object of which is to promote and develop commercial and industrial activity in the basin of the Amoor, and free trade has been granted on the coast.

As described by the U. S. commercial agent, the future of the Amoor is invested with all the attractions of a romance; but it may have a basis much more substantial.

**CHEROUBURG AND ENGLAND.**—This is the title of a pamphlet, just published in France, the writer, it is said, holding a subordinate office in one of the departments. The language of the pamphlet is so hostile to England, that the English journals point to its publication almost simultaneously with the Cherebourg fete, as an evidence of the little reliance to be placed on the Emperor's professions of friendship. The following extract will show its animus:

"The history of England is a permanent scandal; the success of England disturbs the conscience like the sight of a lucky brigand. But if the brigand himself escapes punishment on earth, it is not so with cities or nations. Where now is Chateaugay? where will haughty England be to-morrow? France now feels herself sufficiently powerful to compel England to be equitable towards her and her allies. If England cannot be equitable without perishing, let England perish, and her allies with her. England, heart and soul, is so hostile to France, that she is inspired by troubled conscience. England obtained the first rank among nations only by surprise. She now descends to her natural position. At the beginning she will grumble, but she soon will become accustomed to her fate. When the privileged classes of England decline to accept France, let them reflect on the amount of support they are drawing from the English people on the day when a French General should present himself with universal suffrage in one hand and the Code Napoleon in the other. From the present moment it is not only to Heaven that the English will appeal in his misery; he will also keep his eyes fixed in the direction of Cherebourg, and seek to discover in the cloudy horizon, the approach of the fleet of deliverance."

**Cherebourg and England.**—This is the title of a pamphlet, just published in France, the writer, it is said, holding a subordinate office in one of the departments. The language of the pamphlet is so hostile to England, that the English journals point to its publication almost simultaneously with the Cherebourg fete, as an evidence of the little reliance to be placed on the Emperor's professions of friendship. The following extract will show its animus:

"The history of England is a permanent scandal; the success of England disturbs the conscience like the sight of a lucky brigand. But if the brigand himself escapes punishment on earth, it is not so with cities or nations. Where now is Chateaugay? where will haughty England be to-morrow? France now feels herself sufficiently powerful to compel England to be equitable towards her and her allies. If England cannot be equitable without perishing, let England perish, and her allies with her. England, heart and soul, is so hostile to France, that she is inspired by troubled conscience. England obtained the first rank among nations only by surprise. She now descends to her natural position. At the beginning she will grumble, but she soon will become accustomed to her fate. When the privileged classes of England decline to accept France, let them reflect on the amount of support they are drawing from the English people on the day when a French General should present himself with universal suffrage in one hand and the Code Napoleon in the other. From the present moment it is not only to Heaven that the English will appeal in his misery; he will also keep his eyes fixed in the direction of Cherebourg, and seek to discover in the cloudy horizon, the approach of the fleet of deliverance."

**Cherebourg and England.**—This is the title of a pamphlet, just published in France, the writer, it is said, holding a subordinate office in one of the departments. The language of the pamphlet is so hostile to England, that the English journals point to its publication almost simultaneously with the Cherebourg fete, as an evidence of the little reliance to be placed on the Emperor's professions of friendship. The following extract will show its animus:

"The history of England is a permanent scandal; the success of England disturbs the conscience like the sight of a lucky brigand. But if the brigand himself escapes punishment on earth, it is not so with cities or nations. Where now is Chateaugay? where will haughty England be to-morrow? France now feels herself sufficiently powerful to compel England to be equitable towards her and her allies. If England cannot be equitable without perishing, let England perish, and her allies with her. England, heart and soul, is so hostile to France, that she is inspired by troubled conscience. England obtained the first rank among nations only by surprise. She now descends to her natural position. At the beginning she will grumble, but she soon will become accustomed to her fate. When the privileged classes of England decline to accept France, let them reflect on the amount of support they are drawing from the English people on the day when a French General should present himself with universal suffrage in one hand and the Code Napoleon in the other. From the present moment it is not only to Heaven that the English will appeal in his misery; he will also keep his eyes fixed in the direction of Cherebourg, and seek to discover in the cloudy horizon, the approach of the fleet of deliverance."

**Cherebourg and England.**—This is the title of a pamphlet, just published in France, the writer, it is said, holding a subordinate office in one of the departments. The language of the pamphlet is so hostile to England, that the English journals point to its publication almost simultaneously with the Cherebourg fete, as an evidence of the little reliance to be placed on the Emperor's professions of friendship. The following extract will show its animus:

"The history of England is a permanent scandal; the success of England disturbs the conscience like the sight of a lucky brigand. But if the brigand himself escapes punishment on earth, it is not so with cities or nations. Where now is Chateaugay? where will haughty England be to-morrow? France now feels herself sufficiently powerful to compel England to be equitable towards her and her allies. If England cannot be equitable without perishing, let England perish, and her allies with her. England, heart and soul, is so hostile to France, that she is inspired by troubled conscience. England obtained the first rank among nations only by surprise. She now descends to her natural position. At the beginning she will grumble, but she soon will become accustomed to her fate. When the privileged classes of England decline to accept France, let them reflect on the amount of support they are drawing from the English people on the day when a French General should present himself with universal suffrage in one hand and the Code Napoleon in the other. From the present moment it is not only to Heaven that the English will appeal in his misery; he will also keep his eyes fixed in the direction of Cherebourg, and seek to discover in the cloudy horizon, the approach of the fleet of deliverance."

**Cherebourg and England.**—This is the title of a pamphlet, just published in France, the writer, it is said, holding a subordinate office in one of the departments. The language of the pamphlet is so hostile to England, that the English journals point to its publication almost simultaneously with the Cherebourg fete, as an evidence of the little reliance to be placed on the Emperor's professions of friendship. The following extract will show its animus:

"The history of England is a permanent scandal; the success of England disturbs the conscience like the sight of a lucky brigand. But if the brigand himself escapes punishment on earth, it is not so with cities or nations. Where now is Chateaugay? where will haughty England be to-morrow? France now feels herself sufficiently powerful to compel England to be equitable towards her and her allies. If England cannot be equitable without perishing, let England perish, and her allies with her. England, heart and soul, is so hostile to France, that she is inspired by troubled conscience. England obtained the first rank among nations only by surprise. She now descends to her natural position. At the beginning she will grumble, but she soon will become accustomed to her fate. When the privileged classes of England decline to accept France, let them reflect on the amount of support they are drawing from the English people on the day when a French General should present himself with universal suffrage in one hand and the Code Napoleon in the other. From the present moment it is not only to Heaven that the English will appeal in his misery; he will also keep his eyes fixed in the direction of Cherebourg, and seek to discover in the cloudy horizon, the approach of the fleet of deliverance."

**Cherebourg and England.**—This is the title of a pamphlet, just published in France, the writer, it is said, holding a subordinate office in one of the departments. The language of the pamphlet is so hostile to England, that the English journals point to its publication almost simultaneously with the Cherebourg fete, as an evidence of the little reliance to be placed on the Emperor's professions of friendship. The following extract will show its animus:

"The history of England is a permanent scandal; the success of England disturbs the conscience like the sight of a lucky brigand. But if the brigand himself escapes punishment on earth, it is not so with cities or nations. Where now is Chateaugay? where will haughty England be to-morrow? France now feels herself sufficiently powerful to compel England to be equitable towards her and her allies. If England cannot be equitable without perishing, let England perish, and her allies with her. England, heart and soul, is so hostile to France, that she is inspired by troubled conscience. England obtained the first rank among nations only by surprise. She now descends to her natural position. At the beginning she will grumble, but she soon will become accustomed to her fate. When the privileged classes of England decline to accept France, let them reflect on the amount of support they are drawing from the English people on the day when a French General should present himself with universal suffrage in one hand and the Code Napoleon in the other. From the present moment it is not only to Heaven that the English will appeal in his misery; he will also keep his eyes fixed in the direction of Cherebourg, and seek to discover in the cloudy horizon, the approach of the fleet of deliverance."

**Cherebourg and England.**—This is the title of a pamphlet, just published in France, the writer, it is said, holding a subordinate office in one of the departments. The language of the pamphlet is so hostile to England, that the English journals point to its publication almost simultaneously with the Cherebourg fete, as an evidence of the little reliance to be placed on the Emperor's professions of friendship. The following extract will show its animus:

"The history of England is a permanent scandal; the success of England disturbs the conscience like the sight of a lucky brigand. But if the brigand himself escapes punishment on earth, it is not so with cities or nations. Where now is Chateaugay? where will haughty England be to-morrow? France now feels herself sufficiently powerful to compel England to be equitable towards her and her allies. If England cannot be equitable without perishing, let England perish, and her allies with her. England, heart and soul, is so hostile to France, that she is inspired by troubled conscience. England obtained the first rank among nations only by surprise. She now descends to her natural position. At the beginning she will grumble, but she soon will become accustomed to her fate. When the privileged classes of England decline to accept France, let them reflect on the amount of support they are drawing from the English people on the day when a French General should present himself with universal suffrage in one hand and the Code Napoleon in the other. From the present moment it is not only to Heaven that the English will appeal in his misery; he will also keep his eyes fixed in the direction of Cherebourg, and seek to discover in the cloudy horizon, the approach of the fleet of deliverance."

## From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The friendship of Russia, for whatever reason, has been indicated in diverse ways during the last few years, and the "course of empire" constantly tends to bring the two governments into closer relations. Russia is pushing to the eastward, and will not rest satisfied until she acquires the Chinese province of Manchuria, and obtains complete control of the great Amoor river which intersects it, and connects the coast with the distant regions of the interior, draining an area sufficient for an empire. Citizens of the United States, on the other hand, are occupying the Pacific coast, on a line nearly due East, and brought into neighborhood with Russia America. Should, therefore, the Amoor country become opened to extensive trade, such trade would naturally form the depot to which it would be principally directed. General Mouraviev, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, within whose jurisdiction the Amoor river is included, is specially interested in the development of its natural resources, and is favorable to the extension to Americans of every encouragement in entering this new field.

Mr. P. McD. Collins, who spent the larger part of the last two years on the Amoor river and its tributaries, as commercial agent of the United States, visited that country with particular reference to developing its trade, and while enjoying the facilities offered for the prosecution of his objects, obtained much valuable information, which he has in consequence presented to the last Congress. We quote the following:

"That the waters of Lake Baikal can be connected with the Amoor I think there is no doubt, and thus open the very heart of Siberia to our Pacific commerce. This one thing I have specially in view. My idea is that a railroad of a few hundred miles will connect the two systems of waters, and give a continuous line of commerce between the waters of the Pacific and the icy ocean. This, with a few steamers on Lake Baikal, the Jenissei, the Lena, the Obi, the Amoor, and their tributaries, would advance the trade and commerce of those countries a thousand fold in ten years, and realize more to commerce and civilization than the discovery of the Northwest passage to India."

In speaking of the country visited, Mr. Collins describes at length the richness of the interior traffic, the productiveness of the mines of gold, &c. The yield of the precious metals in Siberia is set down at \$15,000,000 per annum. This commerce Mr. Collins predicts, will at some future day deeply concern the people of the United States, and to it must be added that of Manchuria, Mongolia, and Northern China, of which we know comparatively nothing. Cotton fabrics, for example, might be introduced to the amount of several millions annually.

Chetah, at the head of navigation on the Amoor is about 2,667 miles from the ocean. This whole distance is pronounced navigable for steamers, and free of ice six months in the year—the middle of May to the middle of November. Chetah, Mr. Collins says, is "the half-way house between St. Petersburg and San Francisco." Boats can also, by the Chief Southern tributary of the Amoor, penetrate to within a few hundred miles of Peking, and were the latter point connected with the river by railway, it would be within ten days of the sea, or twenty-five to San Francisco by steam. The immense trade commerce, direct and indirect, which would be opened up, might be equally accessible—opening up a country the natural resources and wealth of which have hitherto been quite unknown to American enterprise.

Propositions for railroads are already under consideration by the Russian government; and in view of the prospective importance of the Amoor, post-estations are being arranged which will provide regular communication between St. Petersburg and the mouth of the river at all seasons of the year.

Hakodadi (Japan) is a convenient stopping place on the way to the Amoor, and will, it is anticipated, become a resort for whalers, and an important seaport, when the extent of the China trade shall justify the employment of steamers from San Francisco. The island of Suchuan, directly opposite the Amoor, is a coast of excellent quality in exhaustless quantities, and easy of access. With such facilities, trade is springing up, and four commercial houses have already been established by merchants in San Francisco and Boston. Furthermore, the Russian government has recently issued an ordinance for the formation of the "Society of the Amoor," the object of which is to promote and develop commercial and industrial activity in the basin of the Amoor, and free trade has been granted on the coast.

As described by the U. S. commercial agent, the future of the Amoor is invested with all the attractions of a romance; but it may have a basis much more substantial.

**CHEROUBURG AND ENGLAND.**—This is the title of a pamphlet, just published